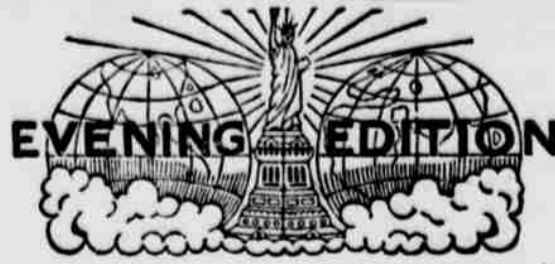


3 DEAD, 20 HURT IN EXPLOSION; BIGGEST FIRE IN YEARS RAGING

WEATHER—Snow Flurries to-night; Tuesday fair.

NIGHT
EDITION.

The



World.

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20 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

WAR MOVES BY AUSTRIA HURRIEDLY MET BY SERBIA; CALLS ARMY, MANS FORTS

Ultimatum to Serbia That May
Involve Russia Is Expected
This Week.

ARMIES ARE MOBILIZED.

While Europe Fears Clash, En-
voys of Turkey and Allies
Talk Peace.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—The result of the visit to Berlin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir to the throne, is that in Eastern affairs, notably in those questions relating to Roumania and to the Adriatic Sea, Germany, Italy and Austria will march together in a united line, according to the Reichs-Post. Preparations for every eventuality have been fully made so that all surprises are guarded against.

It is reported here that the Belgrade forts are being armed with heavy guns by the Serbian War Office. Information has also been received that all the Serbian troops who can be spared from Belgrade and Monastir have been recalled to the Serbian capital.

BELGRADE, Nov. 25.—Following a cabinet council at which King Peter presided here to-day, the Government notified Austria that Serbia cannot definitely define its attitude until the end of the Balkan war.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Relations between Austria-Hungary and Serbia are now so strained that political circles in Vienna have abandoned hope of the preservation of peace according to the Neue Gesellschaftliche Correspondenz which says it has information from a diplomatic source.

Despite official Austrian denials of the reported mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army the Correspondents declare that five army corps have actually been already mobilized and the reserves continue to be called up in large numbers.

The Austro-Hungarian government, it continues, is resolved not to await the return of the Serbian troops operating against the Turks and an ultimatum to Serbia may be expected within a few days.

Austria is now disposed to push the matter to a decision, because if war is inevitable she wants to take advantage of her mobilization being more advanced than that of Russia.

ENVOYS TALK PEACE BETWEEN ALLIES AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The plenipotentiaries of Turkey and of the allied Balkan nations held their first meeting this afternoon to discuss the preliminary for the negotiations for an armistice.

The plenipotentiaries met at the village of Baghche, near Biyuk Chekmedzeye, in the centre of a small zone which has been declared neutral for the period of the parleys. Beyond an intimation that the victorious invaders are prepared to modify their original demands in regard to the evacuation of the Chatalja lines by the Turks, and also to permit the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Post-Election Prosperity

That public confidence has been enhanced by the recent turn in political affairs is apparent from these figures:
12,930 World "Help Wanted" Ads.
8,162 More Than All the Six Other New York Morning and Sunday Newspapers Combined.
1,805 More Than All the Six Other Daily Newspapers Combined.
A great and increasing demand for workers is the best proof of prosperity.
P. S. It is also apparent that public confidence in World Ads. is both great and increasing.

COURT REFUSES TO DISMISS THE HYDE INDICTMENT

Forces the Former City Chamberlain to Put in Defense at Bribery.

SMITH ADMITS LOANS.

Former Secretary Testifies That Hyde Obtained \$13,500 But Paid It Back.

Charles H. Hyde went on the stand at his trial late this afternoon.

John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for Charles H. Hyde, on trial before Justice Goff in extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, charged with bribery in connection with the loan of \$130,000 by the Northern Bank to the Carnegie Trust Company, renewed this afternoon his former motion to dismiss the indictment. Justice Goff refused to grant the motion and counsel for Hyde opened his defense.

During the morning John W. Smith, Hyde's secretary when the defendant was City Chamberlain, had been called as a witness in the effort by the State to show that Hyde had obtained a personal profit through the loan which Robin had testified he had been forced to make to the tottering Trust Company.

Smith testified that he had borrowed \$10,000 from the Carnegie Trust Company after the date on which Hyde was charged with forcing the Northern Bank to make the loan to the Carnegie Trust. The loan was made to Smith on his own note, endorsed by Hyde. The money was deposited to his own account and then paid over to Hyde on Smith's check. The note drew six per cent. interest and was paid before it was due by a note signed by Charles P. Norcross.

SMITH'S STORY OF THE SECOND CARNEGIE LOAN.

Smith testified to another loan of \$4,000 from the Carnegie Trust. All but \$500 of this had been drawn out at the time of the failure of the Carnegie Trust.

These transactions, it was declared by the prosecutor, proved that the loans were made after Hyde had favored the Carnegie Trust and that Hyde thus obtained a personal profit by depositing city funds in concerns that lent money to the then tottering Carnegie Trust Company.

Books of the Carnegie Trust Company showed that Hyde had guaranteed the Smith note and that there was no secret about it. These books also showed that Hyde had guaranteed the debts of Norcross, and that \$17,676 of such debts had been paid. Smith was not cross-examined by the defense and the State rested its case.

When Mr. Stanchfield renewed his motion to dismiss the indictment against Hyde on the grounds of insufficiency of charges, he also asked that all of Smith's evidence be stricken out on the ground that it was incompetent and hearsay. He requested that the testimony of all witnesses who had told of conversations to which Hyde himself was not a party be ruled out of the record as hearsay testimony.

"The charges," Mr. Stanchfield said, "do not constitute a crime. We now ask Your Honor to advise the jury to acquit the defendant upon the ground that the evidence in the case does not prove a crime. We also ask Your Honor to advise the jury to acquit the defendant upon the ground that there is no proof that the loan to the Carnegie Trust Company by the Northern Bank was to the personal advantage or benefit of Hyde."

"Next we ask Your Honor to advise the jury to acquit upon the ground that the evidence discloses that the witness Joseph S. Robin was an accomplice in an offense alleged to have been committed and that his evidence has not been corroborated in a manner tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the alleged crime. Robin has been convicted of a felony and therefore his evidence requires corroboration."

Mr. Stanchfield admitted the Smith loan from the Carnegie Trust Company was for Hyde, declaring Hyde induced the note in the usual manner and paid more than 6 per cent. interest upon it.

Pres.-Elect Wilson and Capt. McKinsey, The Misses Wilson and Cottage at Bermuda



THE MRS. ELEANOR AND JESSIE WILSON

BLOW UP PANAMA CANAL LOCKS, PLOT OF M'NAMARAS

McManigal Tells How He Was
Asked to Go to Isthmus
and Do the Job.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—Witnesses at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial to-day testified concerning "wholesale explosions" which the McNamaras were alleged to have contemplated, but which were prevented by the arrest of the dynamiters at Detroit and Indianapolis in April, 1910. The explosions contemplated, as told by witnesses, were:

To blow up the locks of the Panama Canal.

To blow up a building in Pittsburgh occupied by officials of iron and steel contractors who employed non-union men, and also to blow up offices in other Eastern cities.

To blow up the aqueduct and water works at Los Angeles and cause other explosions there that would "make it look like an earthquake."

To blow up a sleeping car to get rid of a stenographer formerly employed by the ironworkers' union because she "knew too much."

An assertion by Orde E. McManigal that he was urged to go to Panama by J. J. McNamara as a dynamiter previously had been referred to by District Attorney Charles W. Miller as one of the revelations to be made at the trial. Orde E. McManigal to-day resumed his confession on the witness stand.

Tell what, if anything, you and the

McNamara said about blowing up work on the Panama Canal," said District-Attorney Miller.

"In April, 1911, shortly before we were arrested, J. J. and J. B. McNamara and myself had a talk at the ironworkers' headquarters in Indianapolis as to the campaign, after blowing up four jobs planned for Detroit," said McManigal. "J. J. said the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, a non-union concern, had two years' work on the Panama Canal and he wanted me to go there. He said I should go to Panama and promptly enlist as a soldier, as I already had served in the Spanish-American war."

"I asked him if he expected me to take nitro-glycerine to Panama. He said 'No; the McClintic-Marshall people have great stores of dynamite down there. You can watch your chance to steal it. Put a wagon load in each lock.'"

"I didn't take much to the Panama idea and told J. J. so, but he insisted he would take it up later. J. B. said at that time he had more work on the Pacific Coast. He said he was going back there with an arrangement to set off bombs by touching off an electrical current miles away. He said, 'I'll go out to Los Angeles and undermine the aqueduct and the water works. Then put bombs at various places in the city and blow the whole town off the map. The people will think there has been another earthquake similar to the one at San Francisco.'"

McManigal then described his going to Detroit with James B. McNamara to blow up four jobs and their arrest there, which prevented the "wholesale explosions" which, he said, were soon to be carried out.

ASSEMBLYMAN-ELECT HURT.

Charles Gallup Throws 100 Feet

In Auto Smash.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Charles Gallup of Sweden, Democratic Assemblyman-elect, was seriously hurt to-day when his automobile was crushed by an eastbound car on the Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester Railway at Adams Basin. Gallup was carried 100 feet in the wreckage.

CURDS AND WHEY AND 'WHUSKY' TOO, FOR MARY GARDEN

Singer Comes Back Looking
Younger Than Ever After
Scottish Diet.

With eyes as blue and hair as red and sprits as exuberant as ever, Mary Garden returned to New York to-day on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington. In her sable fur and purple, close fitting Mercury bonnet with white wings, Miss Garden looked almost girlish and her friends remarked on her youthful appearance.

"You know," she explained, "I spent the summer in Scotland. I subsisted largely on curds and whey, the breakfast food of Little Miss Muffet who sat on a tuft."

"Nothing but curds and whey?" asked a curious person.

"Naturally," she said, "as I was in Scotland I took a little 'whusky' occasionally."

"Andrew Carnegie," the prima donna was told, "on his return a short time since, said he also took his little 'whusky' occasionally while at Skibo."

"Oh, yes," remarked Mary, "that's what they give all the old doddies who are on their last legs."

By way of illustration she stood on one foot, wrinkled her face and hopped a few steps after the manner of one she had described. Then she straightened up and remarked that a little "whusky" wouldn't be bad right then and there considering the nippy air.

Miss Garden says she considers Scotland a land especially conducive to the preservation of youth. She has bought a 15,000 acre estate in Aberdeenshire, adjoining the Scotch estate of the late King Edward and there she will spend her summers in the future eating curds and whey and taking a wee nip of "whusky" now and then to keep the spiders away.

FACTORY EXPLOSION SENDS FLAMES RACING ALONG RIVER FRONT

Mass of Fire 200 Feet Square Carried by Wind Over Three Blocks of Buildings in Williamsburg Section.

LOSS EXCEEDS \$2,000,000;
THREE BLOCKS DESTROYED.

Eight Men Blown Into East River,
and Only Five Are Saved by
Police Launch.

Three men are believed to have been killed outright, at least twenty more were seriously injured and three blocks of warehouses, manufacturing and wharves along the Williamsburg waterfront from the foot of North Tenth street were destroyed by fire this afternoon.

The fire, which was under control at 3.30 o'clock, was the largest and most difficult to handle the department has had to face in recent years.

The following employees of the sulphur works received serious injuries and were removed in the ambulances of St. Catherine's, the Eastern District and the Williamsburg Hospitals:

JAMES JUDGE, sixteen, of No. 930 DeKalb avenue.
MATTHEW GARRIGAN, forty-five, of No. 383 Second street.
EDWARD HELLMAN, thirty-three, of No. 147 Tenth street.
FRED MUNE, forty-six, of No. 87 Metropolitan avenue.
WILLIAM MOORE, thirty-two, of No. 88 Ten Eyck street.
THOMAS DUFFY, thirty-seven, of No. 108 Bedford avenue.
GEORGE OSMON, twenty-five, of No. 88 Woodhull street.
HARRY BROWNE, thirty-three, of No. 267 Manhattan avenue.
CHARLES DUCKWORTH.
KERRY BROWNE.
CHARLES DUCKMAN.

Twelve other men received minor hurts, which were attended on the ground by the ambulance surgeons.

FIRE SPREAD OVER THREE BLOCKS.

The fire started with a series of terrific explosions in the five-story building of the Union Sulphur Company, fronting on North Tenth street and Kent avenue, spread to the six-story storage warehouse for hay and grain owned by the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company, thence to the Sorenton and Lehigh Valley coal yards, and finally to the great cluster of manufacturing, tanks and stills of the Pratt Oil Company. Firemen are now fighting to keep the blaze from the main buildings of the oil works, a subsidiary plant of the Standard Oil Company, and from the plant and tanks of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

It was shortly after 1.30 o'clock when the initial explosion occurred on the ground floor of the sulphur works. The seventy employees of the company were all at work in the building when the first explosion came, from what cause cannot be determined.

The rending force of the explosion hurled a dozen men who were working in the vicinity clear across the floor in the big room where the mixing vats were. One man it hurled to the ceiling, and he fell with a fractured skull.

Instantly flames sprang up amid the wreckage, and the other employees who rushed to the scene of the explosion to rescue their unconscious fellow-workmen were smothered in billows of choking sulphur smoke. In the swift minutes that followed more than one man took his life in his hands to plunge into the yellow glare, shot with blue sulphur flames, to drag out to the open air some unconscious workman.

EIGHT WERE SHOT INTO RIVER.

Hardly had the ground floor been cleared when a series of lesser explosions followed. Some of the office staff, believing that they could save the books before the fire reached the offices, rushed back into the building and to the row of office rooms facing the East River. Hardly had they disappeared when another blinding explosion came and eight bodies were shot out of the opened side of the factory building into the river.

A police launch which had put over from the Manhattan shore upon the first shock of the explosions picked up five men from the river. The other three are believed to have drowned. The fire, all of them frightfully burned, were rushed to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Deputy Fire Chief Lally, in charge of Brooklyn, rushed to the scene of the fire upon the second alarm. He saw the solid pillar of flame, nearly two hundred feet square, being whipped from the roof of the sulphur factory over into the nest of inflammable buildings north and east of the blazing structure and in rapid succession he sent in a fourth alarm and then the